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- 1. An ink for ink jet printer comprising:
- a dispersant mainly comprising an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent:
  - a color material insoluble in said dispersant;
- a polymer including repeating units represented by the following general formula (1) and soluble in said dispersant; and
  - a metal soap.

$$\begin{array}{c} R1 \\ -(-CH_2 - C_1)_n - \\ C = 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ R2 \end{array} \qquad \text{formula (1)}$$

wherein R1 is one of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group, and R2 is an alkyl group having 4 to 22 carbon atoms.

- The ink as set forth in claim 1 wherein the number of carbon atoms of a fatty acid constituting said metal soap is 6 to 12.
- 3. The ink as set forth in claim 1 wherein a fatty acid constituting said metal soap is selected from a group consisting of naphthenic acid, octylic acid and a mixture thereof.
- 4. The ink as set forth in claim 1 wherein said dispersant is a hydrocarbon solvent having a volume resistivity of at least  $10^{13} \Omega cm$  and a boiling point ranging from 150 to 350 °C.
- 5. The ink as set forth in claim 1 wherein a volume resistivity of said ink is at least  $10^{10}~\Omega cm$  at a temperature of 25 °C and a  $\zeta$  potential of said

color material is at least 90 mV.

- The ink as set forth in claim 1 wherein said ink is for use with an electrostatic ink jet recording apparatus.
- 7. A method of controlling electrostatic charge of a color material in an ink for ink jet printer comprising:

adding, to said ink comprising a dispersant mainly comprising an aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent and said color material insoluble in said dispersant, a metal soap and a polymer having repeating units represented by the following general formula (1) and soluble in said dispersant.

wherein R1 is one of a hydrogen atom and a methyl group, and R2 is an alkyl group having 4 to 22 carbon atoms.

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